# WILL NOT ARBITRATE

Tricky Jay Gould Qualifies His Sunday Telegram to His Man Hoxie.

CLAIMS A MISUNDERSTANDING

He Merely Gives Assent to Whatever the General Manager May See Fit.

ORDER TO RESUME WITHDRAWN

Two Conferences Held Yesterday Without Result-Another One Arranged For To-day-Situa-

tion Along the Line.

A Disappointment to Powderly. NEW YORK, March 29.-The spirit of exultation which filled the hearts of the executive board of the Knights of Labor this morning soon changed to grave anxiety. When Wm. O. McDowell called at Gould's office at 9 o'clock this morning he was not as favorably impressed with his reception as he was the reception accorded him at Gould's house Sunday. Gould gave McDowell to understand that there had been a misconception of his telegram to Hoxie which was sent Sunday night. McDowell at once returned to the Astor House and conferred with the general executive board, and two of the members at once returned with Mc-Dowell to Gould's office. The conference there was short and an adjournment was had until 3 o'clock this afternoon, the hope being entertained that at that hour Powderly

might be well enough to attend. At 3:20 o'clock, however, Messrs. Turner and McDowell entered Gould's office without Powderly. At about 4 o'clock the conference ended. Subsequently inquiry at Gould's office was answered by the following statement, of which Gould was the author: "Powderly has evidently misunderstood the meaning of the telegram that was sent Sunday night to Hoxie. Our position is that this strike has been in a condition for arbitration all the time. We have had an agreement with the workmen for some time that all the differences were to have been submitted for arbitration before any strike should be resorted to. Manager Hoxie has the matter in hand. He has full control and the matter must be settled with him. We are just where we were before Sunday's confer-

The gentleman who represented Jay Gould at his office said: "The conferences of Sun-day were between Gould and Powderly as citizens only, it being distinctly and often stated that neither gentleman was acting

Gould this afternoon sent the following letter to Powderly, who makes it public as a matter referred to in an interview with Gould. The letter is marked "Personal":

Gould. The letter is marked "Personal":

To T. V. Powderly, Esq.—Dear Sir—The papers this morning published the following:

"Jay Gould has consented to our proposition for arbitration, and so telegraphed Vice President Hoxie, Order the men to resume work at once. Signed, T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman."

They published an interview with you which leads one to think that the officers of your order in St. Louis may misconstrue your order in St. Louis may misconstrue your message into a consent on the part of your message into a consent on the part of this company to conform to the requirements contained in a letter from the secretary of your order dated Philadelphia, March 27, which in my letter to you of the same date I declined to consider, You will remember that at our conference of Sunday I said to you that the position of this company was unchanged in this respect, and the whole matter was left in the hands of the first vice president and general first vice president and general manager, with the instructions contained in my telegram to him which was written before my interview with you and read to you at the time. The telegram stated: "We see no objection to arbitrate any differences between the employes and the company, past and future." While I feel confident that your understanding of this matter is the same as my own, I write you this in order that there may be no ground for misunderstanding before after.

erstanding herereafter,
Very respectfully,
President Missouri Pacific Railroad,
When this was received by Powderly he wrote down these notes which were taken to the conference and read to Gould: "Do I understand you from your letter of this date that your company refuse arbitration? And must I so telegraph Martin Irons ?" When the committee arrived at Gould's office he had gone out, but they were received by Second Vice President Hopkins, who made this answer to Powderly: "You may say distinctly to him, no, we do not. He is not so to understand that letter, but he is simply referred to Gould's written communi cation to him, which he is prepared to carry out in every particular." The committee then left Gould's office and returned to the Astor house, and this evening the following letter was sent to Gould's house by special

To Jay Gould, Esq.-Dear Sir-I regret exeeedingly that my sickness to-day has pre-vented me from keeping the engagement made by my associates with you for 3 o'clock this afternoon. Our proposition that the men should return at once to work on the agreement that any complaints they might have should be submitted to arbitration, was made in perfect good faith, and when, after receipt by you of our letter of Saturday night and our conference of Sanday you made a telegraphic order to of Sunday, you made a telegraphic order to General Manager Hoxie contained in your letter of the same date, in which was used the following language: "We see no objec-tion to arbitrating any differences between tion to arbitrating any differences between employes and the company, past or future," we accepted your approval of the general principle of arbitration in equal good faith, and at once issued our order for the men to return to work. We are not particular in the adjustment of the present difficulties whether the arbitrators appointed by your company shall be named by General Manager Hoxie or yourself, or whether their number shall consist of three, five or seven. In case they consist of three, five or seven. consist of three, five or seven. In case they consist of three, my associates have named me. If sickness prevents, one of the other members will take my place. In case they consist of five, W. O. McDowell would be associated with me. In case seven, we would add a third name. We can imagine no greater misfortune for your company than that the impression should go forth, not only to the members of our organization, but to the community at large, whose interests are suffering as the result of the present condition of affairs, that a break has occurred between of affairs, that a break has occurred between the interests which you represent and which I represent by reason of a technicality. The gentleman who waited upon you in-forms me that in case I was unable to meet with you this afternoon at 8 o'clock, I was to meet you to meerow morning at 10 to meet with you this afternoon at 8 o'clock. I was to meet you to morriow morning at 10 o'clock. I hope to be able to keep the engagement at that time. After the receipt of your personal letter to me and reading the interview with you published in the evening papers this evening, the following telegram was sent to each of the following gentlemen: Messrs, Daly, Irons and Houx at Sedalia and Fort Worth:

"New Your, March 29.—Complications have arisen since morning as to the method of arbitration. Another conference will be held to-morrow."

T. V. POWDERLY,

Grand Master Workman.

The conference this morning amounted to nothing because Powderly could not be there.

reason to believe that Arthur has issued an order to the Knights of Labor who belong to the Brotherhood of Engineers to leave the Knights. I do not think he has done so. If he has, it is done simply as a matter of discipline."

### GOULD WORKED IT FINE.

The Greatest Stock Jobbing Scheme on Record-Hot-Headed Irons.

CHICAGO, March 29.—[Special Telegram.] Alluding to the strike: "This thing has been the most gigantic stock jobbing operation on record," said Manager Wicker of the Chicago freight bureau to-day. "The trouble didn't begin that way, but that is what it has resulted in. Jay Gould has worked it very fine. He held off until he got Powderly just where he wanted him, and until Powderly conceded everything. All of the old hands, both Knights of Labor and scabs, are to return to work, and everything is to be as it was before the strike, except that those men who destroyed property are not to be returned to their Matters in dispute between the Knights and roads are to be settled by a committee of fifteen. In this arrangement Gould recognizes the Knights. But Powderly made his concessions a little too quickly to suit Gould. Saturday Gould would do nothing-Monday morning it is announced that he will arbitrate. He wanted at least one day, and he got it. He has managed the matter with consummate skill, and you may rest assured he has his stocks in just the shape he wants

"What effect will the ending of the strike have upon Chicago business?"

"No particular or appreciable effect. All of the roads are now carrying all sorts of freight. Business has been light, however, irrespective of the strike. Shipments and receipts of grain have been small for the past ten days. The weather has been very fine, and farmers all over the west have been too busy to go to market. The ending of the strike will not result in a flood of business which will burden the roads, but on the contrary, they can handle their business with ease. The committee of arbitration is rather unwieldy."

"One danger still remains," said a leading railroad man. "That Irons is for war all the time. At Pittsburg and at other places there is a strong element that will declare itself for the leader whose platform is 'strike,' and those men will follow Irons. It remains to be seen whether the Knights of Labor will split. I don't think the order is strong enough to survive a division, but in case that is done the sentiment of the 'public at large will be with Powderly and against those ratle-brained fellows who resemble socialists so telosely that you can't tell them apart. The court of public opinion generally settles all of these these things sooner or later, and Irons will find the decision against him. The only present danger is from Irons and his crowd, who may take a hostile attitude at

#### THE STRIKE CONTINUES.

#### Gould's Telegram Misunderstood and

Powderly's Order Disobeyed. St. Louis, March 29.—The news telegraphed from New York last night that Grand Master Workman Powderly had ordered the strikers on the Gould system of railroads to resume work immediately, pending arbitration, was received by the knights here with incredulity, some even going so far as to say that they believed the telegrams forgeries. After the first surprise occasioned by the intelligence had passed, general satisfaction was expressed that the strike was not to be prolonged, and that the men would be allowed to go back to work. The absence of frons, chairman of the executive committee of district assembly 101, will delay to some extent the resumption of traffic upon the roads, for the other members of the committee state that the men of their assembly will not go back to work until they have either met in executive session and voted upon what they call the request of Powderly that the strike be ordered off, or Irons himself shall issue such an order. Referring to Powderly's order to the knights, now on a strike in the southwest, members of the committee say that the grand master has exceeded his authority, and that said order cannot be enforced until endorsed by their vote. This will necessitate the transaction of a large amount of routine business, for the executive committee of each assembly must meet and vote upon the proposition. The result of these votes must then communicated to Irons, who, if a majority are in favor of returning to work, will endorse Powderly's order of last night to that effect. The striking Knights of Labor on the Missouri Pacific notwithstanding Powderly's direct order to them to return to work this morning, have not yet done so, and are awaiting official instructions from Chairman Irons of district assembly 101. Powderly's dispatch instructing the striking Knights of Labor upon the Gould southwest system to return to work immediately was received at the headquarters of the executive committee of that assembly at 2:30 this worning, and the members of the committee at once telegraphed to Irons at Sedalia to return to St.

Louis at once, Irons, it is expected, will re-turn to St. Louis at once, and upon arriving there will preside over the meeting of this committee, which will then comply with Powderly's order to declare the strike enged.
J. J. McGary, judge advocate of the Knights
of Labor, was seen this morning by a reporter, and in reply to an inquiry of the reporter as to how the order of Powderly would be obeyed, said: "If Irons receives it early enough he might put a cypher dispatch on the wires, and by 1 o'clock every man could be at

work."
"Will the men go back to work on Powderly's order?"
"No, sir, not until other matters are arbitrated upon, and then, no matter how this ar-bitration results, all men must be taken back without any discrimination being gainst any for being leaders, or for any

other cause."
"But will not the refusal to obey Powderly's orders be violation of the laws of the

knights?', "It will not. You see, he might be mistaken. We want arbitration first, before we go to work. All the men are of the same way of thinking. I met them at Marshall, Texas. I know their sentiments."
"What are the questions you want arbitra-tion upon?"

"We have asked that truckmen and unskilled laborers on the Gould southwest system receive \$1.50 for ten hours work. They have received \$1.15, but have heretofore only made nine hours time, getting actually only \$1.034. Next we have asked that ap-prentice boys, who have continued as such since 1834, but are really journeymen now, shall have their wages raised and be recogshall have their wages faised and be recognized as journeymen. Some are receiving only \$2, and they are doing as much work as others who received \$2.55. The bridge building matter was and is the most serious. The men engaged in that branch of business might set out on Monday and not reach their destination until Wednesday yet that time was not allowed them

pers this evening, the following telegram was sent to each of the following gentlemen: Messrs, Daly, Irons and Houx at Seclalia and Fort Worth:

"New York, March 29.—Complications have arisen since morning as to the method of arbitration. Another conference will be held to-morrow."

T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman.

The conference this morning amounted to nothing because Powderly could not be there. At the morning conference there were present Messrs. McDowell, Hayes, Gould, Hopkins and Bage, and at the afternoon conference were Messrs. Turner, McDowell and Hopkins are Messrs. Turner, McDowell and Hopkins and Section of the arbitration until Wednesday, yet that time was not allowed them. We ask that fall time be allowed them.

been misunderstood by Powderly. It is

been misunderstood by Powderly. It is worth repetition:

"H. M. Hoxie, General Manager, St. Louise-In resuming the movement of trains on the Missouri Pacific, and in the employment of labor in the several departments of the couppany, you will give preference to our late employes whether they are members of the Knights of Labor or not, except that you will not employ any person who has injured the company's property during the late strike, nor will we discharge any person who has taken service with the company during the late strike. We see no objection to arbitrating any differences between the employes and the company, past or future, Hoping that the above will be satisfactory, I remain yours very truly, Jay Gollo, President.

In an interview this morning, Gould said: "The above telegram to Hoxie was prepared before my conference with Powderly yesterday and was not the result of anything Powderly said. In it is expressed the stand which the Missouri Pacific has taken from the beginning, that is that the company is always ready to arbitrate any differences they may have with its employes. Powderly seems to have assumed from that telegram that I had agreed to the plans submitted by the executive board of the Knights of Labor Saturday, providing for the appointment of an arbitration committee, three members of which are to be appointed by myself and three by the Knights of Labor and these jointly to choose a seventh member. Now I most emphatically deny that there was anything said at the conference yesterday fo warrant any one believing that I for a moment assented to such a plan. I will appoint no members of any arbitration committee; the whole matter rests in the hands of Hoxie and if he can arrange a basis for arbitration, which will include both sides of the question, I will have no objection, but the whole matter will have no objection no as above onthave to be arranged with him. I am now preparing a letter to Powderly which will clearly set forth my position as above out-

clearly set forth my position as above outlined."

The joint executive committee of assemblies 101, 43 and 17, in session this morning, have just issued the following address:

To the Knights of Labor of the Great Southwest—Fellow Workmen—We congratulate you one and all on your manhood and fortitude during our late great struggle for recognition and right. Now, as we accept arbitration as just, let us not demean ourselves as men devoid of dignity and manhood. Every man return to his post and his duty with quiet sobriety. Let us exhibit the same zeal for the upbuilding of the business of the west that we have just shown in proving that labor is king.

Signed by Executive Boards of District Assemblies 101,93 and 17.

It is stated that this address was sent to the different halls where the strikers were holding meetings, that it was joyously received, and that the men started for their homes to change their clothes, preparatory to going to work, but this is not verified. It is also stated that an address has been telegraphed to all points on the southwest system.

New York, March 29.—It was reported

graphed to all points on the solutivest system.

New York, March 29.—It was reported this morning that the strikers would not go to work until they received positive and official notice from Irons, chairman of the executive committee of assembly 101. Powderly was called upon this morning and found sick in bed. When asked about it he said: "I have received no word that the men will not obey orders. If they have not heard from Irons, it is because there has been delay in delivering the telegram which we sent last night. The men will certainly go to work and Irons will certainly give them the orders."

work and frons will certainly give them the orders."

When asked why McDowell came away from the meeting with Gould so soon this morning, he said:

"Oh, he only came back for some papers; that's all. He is down there now."

McDowell went to the Astor house for the second time, and back. Haves and Bailey went with him to Gould's office, where they are now discussing the situation. Gould has delayed sending the letter to Powderly which he has prepaged, as it is now thought that

delayed sending the letter to Powderly which
he has prepared, as it is now thought that
a personal interview between him and the
gentlemen can be arranged for this afternoon.
The conference between the general executive board and Gould adjourned till 3 o'clock
this afternoon. No business of importance
has yet been done, so Hayes says.
SEDALIA, Mo., March 29.—Chairman Irons
arrived here this morning. He is perfectly
non-committal, and refuses to talk about the
situation. He sent word to Superintendent
Sibley not to run any trains until the settlement of the strike was confirmed. Of course
his request was ignored, and up to 10 o'clock

his request was ignored, and up to 10 o'clock four treights had been sent out. New York, March 29.—Hoxle has tele-graphed Gould stating that the men have not resumed work this morning, as they were or-

dered to do by Powderly.

St. Louis, March 29.—The situation in the Missouri Paclic yards this morning was one of quietness and order. The crowd present was small and undemonstrative, and no interference was offered with running of trains. One freight train started out soon after 10 One freight train started out soon after 10 o'clock, and another followed about an hour later. Neither of them excited any particular interest. Up to noon none of the strik ers had presented themselves at the shops r yards to resume work, and proba-ly none will to-day. It is stated owever, on the authority of the committee, that the workmen will return to work to morrow, and that they are under, or will be placed under instructions to that effect this

afternoon.

St. Louis, March 29.—The situation in the St. Louis, March 25.—The situation in the East St. Louis yards this morning was one of disorder and at times it looked as though there would be real trouble. Large crowds congregated at the railway depot and in the various yards, and when one effort was made to start a freight train in the Vandalia yard, a crowd swarmed around it draw a crowd swarmed around it, drev the coupling pins and other wise obstructed its movements to such a de gree that the train was abandoned. In the Indianapolis & St. Louis and Louisville & Mashville yard efforts were made to make up trains, but as fast as the cars were brought into position they were uncoupled by the strikers, and finally the attempt to move them was abandoned. In the Wabash yards the deputy marshals are now making up a train, and it will be sent out sometime this afternoon. No efforts were made in other yards to move trains, and probably none will be until adequate protection is afforded by the state authorities. It is

tion is afforded by the state authorities. It is reported that Sheriff Ropriquet of St. Clair county, who was present this morning and was totally unable to control the strikers, has appealed to the governor of Illinois for mili-tary aid, but this has not been verified.

The strikers have received no specific in-The strikers have received no specific in structions as yet in regard to resuming work, but they say it will be impossible for them to return before Wednesday morning. Warrants were sworn out this morning at the in stance of the special attorney of the Missouri Pacific road against J. J. McGary, judge ad-vocate of District Assembly 101, C. M. Chase and a man named Burdsetts, under the charge

of felony, but for the specific offense of ob-ptructing trains and trespassing upon the sroperty of the company.

St. Louis, March 29.—When Powderly's
telegram announcing that complications had
arisen was received the executive committee was discussing the question of ordering the men to return to work to-morrow morning, but their plans were arrested and the committee adjourned for the night.

KANSAS CITY, March 29.—Four freight trains arrived from the east to-day, Two were started east and one west, all under guard. As the last train was passing the switch the strikers throw the switch cover trains to the strikers throw the switch cover trains to the strikers throw the switch cover trains the

guard. As the last train was passing the switch the strikers threw the switch, overturning two cars and blocking the main track. They permitted the track to be cleared, after which the train was sidetracked.

Atchison, Kansas, March 29.—The strike situation here to-day was very serious. The strikers, not satisfied with killing engines, tampered with switches and soaped the track. The sheriff and a posse of deputies manned a train at 9 o'clock this morning and ran the gauntiet, barely escaping a misplaced switch, and sent it safely west. Warrants are out for about 100 strikers. The sheriff has disciplined a force of deputies and thinks he can plined a force of deputies and thinks he can make the arrests.

CHICAGO, March 29.—The Inter-Ocean's Springfield, Ill., special says: Advices have been received here during the day from East St. Louis giving accounts of the operations of a mob of railroad strikers and roughs at that place. Sheriff Ropuquet of St. Clair county telegraphs the governor for aid. Inquiries were sent by wire for particulars of the situation, and conflicting statements came back from several different parties of whom inquiry had been made. A delegation of prominent railroad officials came up from East St. Louis to night to have a consultation with the governor. prined a force of deputies and thinks he can

KANSAS CITY, March 29.—The Missouri

Pacific strikers are still out, having received no orders to resume work. The company are running freight trains, however, under police fretection. Three were sent out this morn-

The President Has Not Interposed. WASHINGTON, March 29.-The statement was published here this afternoon in effect that President Cleveland had been in telegraphic correspondence with Jay Gould concerning the labor troubles in the southwest. urging him not to stand in the way of arbi-tration. It can be stated on good authority that the president has had no communication with Gould or anyone else concerned in rela-tion to the labor troubles.

The Grand Trunk Trouble. LONDON, Ont., March 29.—The employes of the Grand Trunk railroad here have decided to reject Hickson's proposition for a

partial restoration of the reduction of wages, and demand a return to full pay. It is stated that the employes at all other points in the Grand Trunk system are working in unison with those at London on this question, THE CLEARANCE RECORD.

The Gross Bank Exchanges For the Last Week.

BOSTON, Mass., March 29.—The following table, compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending March 27, in comparison with the corresponding week in 1885;

CITIES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	. \$ 683,712,000	56.4	
Boston			
Philadelphia	. 53,707,400	25.3	
Chicago	42,205,000	24.9	
St. Louis			4.6
Baltimore			9.2
San Francisco			
Cincinnati	.1 8,050,000	11.0	
New Orleans	7,941,433	18.4	
Pittsburg	. 6,993,173	7.6	
Kansas City			
Providence		95.1	
Louisville		4.8	
Milwaukee			18.9
Denver			
Detroit		36.8	
Minneapolis			
Omaha			
Cleveland			
Galveston	1.178.96		
Indianapolis	.1 1.022,15		0.9
Columbus		49.2	****
Memphis	1,495,848		3.4
Hartford	1,444,938	15.9	
New Haven	1,444,938 877,81	10.4	
Peoria	694,79		16.2
Portland		7.6	
Woreester			
St. Joseph		4.4	
Springfield	708,80	1 18.4	
Syracuse			
Lowell			
7047		-	
Outside New York	. \$ 945,785,750		
Outside New York	262.073.754	0 93 9	2010

Denver and Galveston are not included in

British Grain Trade Review. LONDON, March 29 .- The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Mild, spring weather has prevailed aud fall sown wheat has a healthy appearance. Trade in wheat is somewhat weaker. Sales of English wheat during the week were 76,000 quarters at 30s9d, against 52,602, quarters at 32s7d during the corresponding period last year. There is a dragging sale for flour. Only a hand to mouth business is done in foreign wheat, and prices are unchanged. American mixed corn is cheaper at 20s 3d. Oats, beans and peas are in buyers' favor. Twelve cargoes of wheat arrived; five cargoes were sold, one was withdrawn, and six remained, including two of California. Trade forward has been of small volume, The market to-day was very slow. English wheat had a downward tendency. Flour was steady.

The Visible Supply Statement. CHICAGO, March 29.—The number of bushels of grain in store in the United States and Canada on March 27, and the increase or decrease compared with the previous week, will be posted on 'Change to-morrow as fol-

lows:	
10 11 24	
Wheat49,773,979 Decrease 761	.335
Corn16,796,383 Increase 61	.332
Oats 2,589,933 Increase 198	,021
Rye 545,991 Decrease 32	.047
	167
The amount in Chicago elevators on	the
date named was:	
Wheat	
	5,704
Oats 50	0,482
	0,405
Barley 11	3,889

Elgin Dairy Market. CHICAGO, March 29 .- The Inter-Ocean's Elgin, Ill., special says: Butter to-day was very firm at an advance of 4c over last week's prices. Regular sales, 23,180 lbs at 2014@304c. Cheese was firm; no sales; full creams, 10c; skims, 4@c. Private sales of 35,-500 lbs of butter and 1,335 lbs of cheese w reported. Total sales aggregated \$18,357.

#### NORTHERN PACIFIC BRIBERY. Another Credit Mobilier Scandal Threatened.

NEW YORK, March 29 .- | Special Telegram.]-It is freely declared by Wall reet men who claim special knowledge of the matter that an official investigation is to be made by congress of the circumstances connected with the means used a few years ago by the Northern Pacific Railroad company to prevent a forfeiture of that company's land grant. It is alleged that several hundred thousand dollars were spent in Washington in quarters where it would do the most good to prevent adverse action by congress, and now one of the men through whose hands much of the "boodle" passed, has decided, for some reason or other, to lay the whole matter bare. He is credited with the possession of convincing testimony. Men of standing are declared to be involved in the meshes of what may turn out a scandal scarcely less noteworthy than was the Credit Mobilier. Something like \$500,000 is said to have been spent in congress.

Parnell Approves It. COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 29 Patrick Egan, president of the Irish National Leauge of

America, having announced to the country that he did not countenance the Irish Parliamentary Aid association, of which Major John Byrne of Cincinnati, and Eugene Kelly of New York, are the founders, and the president of the Columbus branch of the league having stated that Mr. Egan's condemnation was authorized by Parnell, the Catholic Columbian sent the following message: COLUMBUS, Ohlo, March 29.—Parnell, Lon-don—Do you approve the Parliamentary Aid association? CATHOLIC COLUMBIAN.

The following answer was received this af-LONDON, March 20. - Catholic Columbian -PARNELL.

Another Overland Cut. CHICAGO, March 29.-There was another drop in transcontinental passenger rates to day. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe announced a through rate from the Missouri river to San Francisco of \$6 net or \$16 from Chicago. The round trip rate from Chicago, good for ninety days, is \$58. It is expected that to-morrow the Union Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande will meet the cuts.

Another Democratic Plum. WASHINGTON, March 29.- Special Tele gram.]-The postmaster general to-day appointed J. H. Moorhead postmaster at Bar-

## THEY HELPED HIM IN HOPE.

The House Champion of the Education Haul Cuts a Clever Shine.

POWER OF HIS CHAIRMANSHIP.

Members Voted With Him to Secure His Favor-Three Members of the Cabinet On the Sick

List-Notes.

Education Bill in the House.

WASHINGTON, March 29.- [Special] Telegram]-The friends of the bill to distribute \$77,000,000 through the country in aid of national education, to-day gained a victory in the house which they are disposed to regard as an indication of the success of their bill. For some time they have been engaged in conferring upon the best means to be adopted to accomplish this result, and to-day the result of these conferences was made known when Mr. Willis, of Kentucky, offered a new bill, similar to that which the committee on education has resolved to strangle. Mr. Willis asked the house to refer this bill to the committee on labor, and the house so resolved to refer it by a vote of 189 to 115. Mr. Willis professes to see in this vote an indication that the bill will pass. But there were so many considerations which led up to the result that it is difficult to see wherein he bases his hopes. There is no doubt, however, that the gentleman from Kentucky used his power as chairman of the committee on rivers and harbors with good effect, and that he intimated to several who opposed him some days ago that it would be betetr to side with him than to vote against him. In fact one man at least who voted with him to-day told one of his colleagues that his desire to secure a good appropriation for one of the harbors in his district influenced his course to-day, A great many who acted with Willis undoubtedly did so because they desired to have the bill reported back to the house in order that it might be fully discussed and passed or killed on its merits. It is a fact worthy of notice that all the members of prominence on both sides voted against him except Dingley, Long, Turner and Hammond, Four members of the labor committee were against Willis, and all the members of the committee on ways and

eans except four, and of the fifteen members of the committee on appropriations only five supported him. The bill cannot be reached at this session unless the rules are suspended and a day set apart for considera-tion. Two-thirds of the house will be necessary to accomplish this. The Iowa and Ne braska members voted as follows: Messrs. Conger, Henderson and Murphy with Willis Mesers, Fuller, Frederick, Holmes, Hall, Lyman, Weaver of Nebraska and Dorsey of Nebraska against him. The others were

absent or paired. THREE CABINET MEMBERS SICK. The announcement this evening that Secretary Lamar was caused a flutter of excitement in official and political circles. With Secretary Manning and Attorney Garland, this makes three members of the cabinet ill. Secretary Lamar, it is well known, is in very frail health, being worn out, and his death, as also that of Secretary Manning, would cause no surprise here at any time. The illness of Attorney General Garland is stated

to be of a nervous character, and to be due to the Pan Electric Telephone agitations. There is a growing feeling that the cabinet will soon be partially dissolved, and President Cleveland is reported not a little worried over the outlook.

Secretary Manning continues cheerful, and if a strong will and good care will bring him out, he will get well. His physicians and friends are simply awaiting the passage of time and the possibility of another stroke. The longer he escapes it the more probable and rapid his recovery. In fact, his future depends on the next two days. If he should be visited by another stroke of apoplexy-for that is the diagnosis of his case-he has not one chance in a hundred for his life. If he escapes this dreaded visitation, good nursing and plenty of rest may restore him to good health. That is the way matters stand with relation to his illness. It is believed Manning will never resume the duties of

secretary of the treasury. THE LOWER COURT WAS RIGHT. In the supreme court of the United States to-day a decision was rendered in the case of John W. Hobbs, assignee in bankruptcy of C. K. Peck, appellant, vs John A. McLean and William Harmon, appellees, from the circuit court of the United States for the southern district of Iowa. This is a controversy between the assignce in bankruptcy of Peck, representing the general creditors of the estate, numbering fifty-three merchants, manufacturers, banks and others, with proven claims aggregating \$58,000, and McLean and Harmon for a fund now in pos session of the assignee, amounting to \$35,000. The court below decreed the fund to Harmon and McLean, complainants, from which decree the assignce appealed. The supreme

court of the United States affirmed the de cision of the court below. HENNEPIN MURPHY CONFIDENT. Congressman Murphy of Iowa is confident that the Hennepin canal bill will pass. A canvass has been made of the house, and direct pledges for the bill have been made by 150 members. He counts upon the votes of at least 200. The Hennepin scheme has been worked systematically. The organization of its promoters was perfected last summer, and work has been going forward ever since. The membership of the house was divided up, and each member has been personally seen and argued with.

THE CAMPBELL WEAVER CONTEST. By the house committee on elections it was determined to-day that an effort shall be made on next Monday to agree on a report on the Campbell-Weaver contested election from the Sixth Iowa district. No indication has been given as to what the report will be. PERSONAL, POSTAL AND OTHERWISE.

E. P. Peck of Omaha is in the city. John H. Bohrerkamp has been commisloned postmaster at Breda. Iowa. The postoffice at Milton, Saunders county, has been discontinued. The mail will go to Ithaca. The postoffice at War Bonnet, Sioux

county, has been discontinued, and the mail will go to Fort Robinson. The postoffice sites at Nesbit, Keya Paha county, Simeon, Cherry county, and at Trenton, Hotchkiss county, have been removed short distances.

Colonel Henderson and Mr. Conger introduced in the house to-day the concurrent resolution of the Iowa legislature asking for liberal appropriations for a national board of health.

The house committee ou commerce has

reported favorably Representative Lyman's bill for a bridge across the Missouri at or near Council Bluffs. Nebraska's congressmen will pool their efforts in the direction of securing public buildings for Nebraska. They will make a

hard fight first for one at Hastings, then for one in the third district, and so on. Senator Manderson occupied the president's chair for a short time in the senate to-day during the temporary absence of Senator Sherman.

#### TOO MANY "WHY NOTS." Open Executive Sessions Receive a Slight Forward Impulse.

WASHINGTON, March 29.-Indirectly the question of open executive sessions received a slight forward impulse in the secret session of the senate this afternoon. A considerable number of internal revenue collectors nominated to places ereated by suspensions were confirmed, and among the number was the collector of internal revenue for the district of Vermont. Senator Morrill, who reported this case, moved that the injunction ported this case, moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the report of the finance committee as an act of justice to ex-Collector Stearns, late collector, and the motion was carried. Sherman then asked that the same act of justice be done to suspended collectors in Ohio. Then some one asked why not extend the courtesy rothe entire list of suspended collectors. Another asked, "And why not to all other suspended officials?" These "why nots' were not answered, but some of the more conservative senators, without stating any objection to the proposition, thought the revolution was moving too rapidly, and to

revolution was moving too rapidly, and to check it a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which Morrill's motion was carried. This put the question over for a day.

The reports in the Vermont case, which in its general features is understood to be substantially like those made in a majority of internal revenue collectors, is said to declare that the committee has learned from authorities. tative sources that there was no other reason for the removal of Stearns than that he was a republican or for the appointment of his successor than that he was a democrat. The collectors confirmed are chiefly in Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. Under the present interpretation of the rules, which nearly all the senators admit is a wrong one, their names cannot be made public until after two more executive sessions shall have passed.

The Injunction of secrecy was removed from the correspondence sent to the senate in secret session between the secretary of state on one hand and the Chinese minister at Washington and the American minister at tative sources that there was no other reason

state on one hand and the Chinese minister at Washington and the American minister at China, respectively, on the other, with regard to Chinese immigration. The correspondence is voluminous, and it was fully intended that it should be given to the press to-night, but by some failure of the machinery of the executive session, or some inadvertency, the motion to reconsider the motion in respect to the Vermont collector was made to cover the Chinese matter as well, and thus the correspondence remains locked up.

# FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—After routine morning business, Mr. Logan's army bill was placed before the senate. Mr. Logan sent to the desk and had read a letter from General

Sheridan favoring the proposed increase. Mr. Logan tayored it. Mr. Plumb opposed it. He thought it singular that while we were so thoroughly at peace a measure of this character should be

Mr. Dawes favored the bill.
Mr. Teller saw no necessity for an increase.
Violence in the states should be put down by

Violence in the states should be put down by the people of the states.

Mr. Logan defended his position on the bill. As to one of the arguments advanced by the senator from Kansas (Plumb) that because laborers were poorly paid soldiers should not be better paid than at present, Mr. Logan thought that a very poor argument. It was very singular that men of wealth, and bankers rich enough to be hardly able to count their money, were weath, and bankers rice choigh to be hardy able to count their money, were always found to be the friend of the workingmen. [Laughter in the galleries.] This was all right for the rich men to do, but when anything was said for the workingmen by those who had the actual experience of workingmen, that was altogether improper. It was only the bankers and rich men who were to have the right to speak for the workingmen. I was brought up to labor on a farm at \$6 a month, said Mr. Logan, and when any man insinuates that

am not a friend of the poor man, it is utterly unjustifiable.

Referring to the suggestion that an inrease in the army was wanted for show—
"for circus"—Mr Logan repelled it. People did
not want any "show" about it. They had
"show and circus" enough in the senate
[laughter], and while the senatorial circus
was on he did not know any more active performers than the senators who were opposed
to this bill. [Renewed laughter.] In conelusion Mr Logan said remablicanism was beclusion Mr.Logan said republicanism was be-coming a power the world over, and the United States should be prepared to say to the first European power that attempts a foothold in America, "Lay on, MacDuff, and damned be he who first cries hold, enough."

Applause in the galleries.]
After an executive session the senate adjourned.

### House.

Washington, March 29,-In the house today the following joint resolution was offered by Mr. Belmont:

Resolved, That the sum of \$147,748 be appropriated to pay the Chinese government in consideration of losses unhappily sustained by certain Chinese subjects by mob violence at Rock Springs, Wyoming, said sum being intended for distribution among the suffer ers and their legal representatives in the dis-cretion of the Chinese government. Resolved, That further restriction of Chi-neese and Coolie immigration, if it shall be found expedient and necessary, can be mos-

properly accomplished by modification of the existing treaties.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Hill to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution. Also, to establish the territory of worth Dakota. tion. Also, north Dakota. A bill was introduced by Mr. Willis of Kentucky to aid in the establishment and tem-porary support of common schools. Mr. Willis moved as an amendment to refer the

bill to the committee on labor.

Mr. Miller moved as an amendment to refer the bill to the committee on education. Lost—115 to 134, Mr. Willis' motion was then agreed to— 138 to 113—which refers the bill to the com-

inittee on labor.

Mr. O'Hara asked unanimous consent to offer for immediate consideration a preamble with reference to the recent Carrolton outrage and a resolution that a committee of five members be appointed by the speaker to investigate the facts and report, by bill or otherwise, such measures as will check or prevent in the future wanton and barbarous destruc

tion of human life.

Mr. Ragan of Texas objected on the ground that the subject was one over which congress had no power. The house then adjoured.

Judgment For Both Parties. WASHINGTON, March 29,-- The supreme court of the United States to-day affirmed the judgment of the court of claims in suits between the Union Pacific Railroad company and the United States growing out of the charges made by the railroad for transporting mails and government employes accompanying them, and on the part of the government in reference to its claim for five per cent of the amount of earnings of the road under the act of 1862. The court of claims decided that the railroad company was entitled to \$2,910,124 for services rendered the government, and that the United States on their counter claim was entitled to recover \$4,487,807 and gave judgment in favor of the United States for the difference. From this judgment the United States appealed.

Senate Confirmations WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The senate con-

irmed the following nominations to-day: Wm. L. Alien of New York, consul general at Rome: Chas. T. Russell of Connecticut, consul at Liverpool, vice Stephen Packard. suspended

Secretary Manning's Condition. WASHINTON, March 23.-- "Secretary Manning had a good night's rest," said Dr. Lincoin at noon to-day, 'and he is very much improved, though not out of danger."

Steinitz the Victor. NEW ORLEANS, March 29 .- Steinitz won the chess game to-day, thus winning the match. The game was played rapidly, and Zukertort resigned after eighteen moves each had been made, each player having consumed thirty minutes in play.

## THE BELGIAN BREAD RIOTS.

The Military Force of the Tiny Kingdom at Work Suppressing Strikes.

MANY KILLED ON BOTH SIDES.

The City of Charlerol a Vast Military Camp-Citizens Up in Arms to Resist the Bloodthirsty Pillagers.

Bloody Work of Socialistic Mobs. CHARLEBOI, March 20,-The city is to-day vast military camp, from which flying columns are operating in all directions. It is believed now that the worst is over. The government has authorized the peaceable in-habitants of the city to arm themselves, and to use every means in their power to defend their domiciles. There is a more confident feeling. The civil patrol and troops are overmastering the rioters. The miners in the Fleuers and Borinage districts have gone out on a strike

Borinage districts have gone out on a striked and have destroyed the residence of the mine manager by dynamite. In these districts there have already been several conflicts between the strikers and troops, and many have been killed on both sides. Resinforcements have been sent to the scene from Mons.

Brusselles, March 29.—The rioters last night attacked and burned the pottery manufactory at Bandier, near Mono. They succeeded in resisting the gensd armes, who show and killed three of the strikers. The citizens of Fleuers, seven miles northeast of Charleroi, have armed themselves with pitchforks, clubs and guns and have thus far succeeded in defending their town from pillage. They drove out an army of rioters by main force, dispersing it atterly. Vigilance committees are being formed by the citizens in other places threatened by the strikers.

The burials of the rioters who were shot by the troops are proceeding quietly. At Verviers the socialists are greatly enraged because of the energetic action of the military in suppressing the disturbances. As an act of revenge they threaten to raid the extensive cloth works which are a conspicuous figure in that town.

Mons, March 29.—Three hundred strikers

of revenge they threaten to raid the extensive cloth works which are a conspicuous figure in that town.

Mons, March 29.—Three hundred strikers made an attick in Marremont colliery to-day and were fired upon by troops. The number of killed and wounded is fourteen.

Charlenot, March 29.—The strikers stopped work at Resaix collieries to-day. They were thrice ordered to disperse, but refused to do so, and began to throw stones at the troops. The latter fired upon the rioters, killing and wounding seventeen.

Paris, March 29.—Several French newspapers accuse Prince Bismarck of having incited the riots in Belgium, and warns Belgium to beware of him.

Brussells, March 29.—The miners at Antoing, three miles southeast of Tournal struck to-day and went rioting. They formed into a body and marched towards Tournal for the purpose of looting the place. Troops sallied out from that place to meet them, and a conflict followed, in which many persons were wounded. The strikers are spreading in the coal mining districts of Borinage, and the authorities there fear trouble. The miners in that district receive but three dollars a

in the coal mining districts of Borinage, and the authorities there fear trouble. The miners in that district receive but three dollars a week. Several anarchist leaders were arrested at Charlerol to-day.

Bittesells, March 29.—Laicoyer, the leader of the socialists, has been arrested. It has been proved that the riots were not due to political causes. Of inhest persons arrested here in connection with the disturbances one-half are old convicts of the worst kind. The entire reserve force has been called out. With these additional troops the army will number 62,000 men.

FROM BEYOND THE SEA. Bits of Information On the English Political Situation.

LONDON, March 29,-There was a session of the cabinet this afternoon. Gladstone and Lord Huntington, who was ecretary for war in the last liberal cabinet, interchanged communications to-day regarding the latter's attitude towards the premier's proposed Irish polley. It will be remembered that the conservatives at one time made overtures to Lord Hartington looking to a fusion of the whigs and tories in a new party that it was claimed would easily control the political situation on any Irish question. He, however, though a whig, is a sincere admirer of Gladstone, and has al-ways refused to either follow or lead any opposition to him, and has never in practice carried his differings further than absten-tion from support. If Lord Hartington should either take a place in this cabinet or openly proclaim himself as a supporter of the premier's Irish proposals, his aid would more than counterbalance the effects of Mr. Chamberlain's secession.

Chamberlain's secession. Chamberlain's secession,
Mr. Chamberlain's personal followers are
urging him to make use of the National
Liberal federation to discover the views of
the majority of the liberal party throughout
Great Britain towards Mr. Gladstone's Irish

At Birmingham rumors are circulated that If the present political crisis results in a new election Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberiain will take the stump on the same platform. It is also stated that in the same event the Birmingham liberals in John Bright's district will request that venerable statesman to retire in favor of the younger man,
BIRMINGHAM, March 29.—It is stated that
all the members representing the workingmen in the house of commons oppose Chamberlain's attitude toward Gladstone.

TARIFF REFORM DOOMED. The Protectionists Tighten Their

Grip on the Throat of Congress. New York, March 23.—[Special Telegram.]

The Tribune's Washington special says: There is good reason to believe that the democratic members of the ways and means committee are by no means united upon any programme of tariff reform. The events of the last ten days have convinced Morrison that a tariff bill framed by Hewitt and himself will never pass the house. In casting about for means to save a fragment from the wreck, something that will serve in the south and west until after the congressional elections next fall, Morrison has fixed his eye on a bill framed by Hewitt and Assistant Secretary Fairchild to simplify the administration of the customs laws. This measure, known as "the administration bill." has been under consideration by a sub-committee for nearly a week and about one-half of it has been passed. It is expected that shortly the subcommittee will be discharged and the bill taken in hand by the full committee with a view to a speedy report to the house. Upon this bill Morrison has determined to fasten as a rider his scheme of tariff reform. Hewitt is opposed to this plan because he believes that the result will be the sacrifice of the "administration bill," the passage of which he is

anxious to secure. Iowa's Assembly Proceedings. Des Moines, Iowa, March 29.—The senate spent the greater part of the session on the general appropriation bills, granting the following sums, as recommended by the committee: For the Independence Insane hospital, \$61,000; for the deaf and dumb institute, \$4,450; for the agricultural college, \$5,300; for the blind cellege, \$10,200; for the normal schools, \$25,250.

In the house the blil prohibiting marriages

In the house the bill problinting marriages between first consins twas detented on the third reading. A legalizing act for the ordinances of Gowrie, Webster county, was passed. The house spent the afternoon on the senate bill providing for the election and compensation of county attorneys. The bill allows the beard of supervisors to as sums, ranging from \$500 to \$1,500. The bill was be-sed.

PROBLA, March 28, - Schnebly & Rowelle, hardware dealers, talled today. Liabilities, \$4,000; assets, \$8,000.